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High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

Progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

Note by the Secretary-General

Summary

The Secretary-General is transmitting herewith the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 67/203, 68/210 and 69/214. The report builds on the interim report submitted in 2014 by UNEP, as the secretariat of the 10-year framework, to the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/93). The objective of the present report is to share with Member States and stakeholders the activities of the framework and the latest developments, highlighting key outputs, challenges and opportunities. The report is hereby submitted through the Council for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2015.

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I. Background

1. In its resolution 66/288, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", in which the Conference adopted the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, reaffirming that shifting towards sustainable consumption and production patterns is one of the overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.

2. In a world in which the human population is projected to be 9.5 billion by 2050, in which about 1.2 billion people currently live in extreme poverty and deprivation and in which there is a growing middle class of consumers, which is expected to reach 3 billion by 2050, promoting sustainable consumption and production has indeed become vital. The adoption of the 10-year framework has created the opportunity to build a global framework for action to enhance international cooperation and advance the implementation of sustainable consumption and production in all countries. Its objective is to generate a collective impact through multi-stakeholder programmes and partnerships, support the development and scaling up of successful sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives at all levels, foster knowledge and the sharing of experience, and facilitate access to technical and financial resources for developing countries for the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), acting as the secretariat of the 10-year framework, has actively supported these efforts. Recently, UNEP also announced that sustainable consumption and production and sustainable lifestyles would be the theme of the 2015 World Environment Day (Seven Billion Dreams. One Planet. Consume with Care).

3. The present report has been prepared by the secretariat of the framework on behalf of the board of the framework in response to General Assembly resolution 69/214, in which the Assembly requested the board and the secretariat to submit updated reports, through the Council, for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2015.

4. The present report follows and complements the first report transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council in the context of its coordination and management meeting on 17 and 18 November 2014 (E/2014/93). The first report summarized the governance and implementation of the 10-year framework since the formation of its intergovernmental board on 16 September 2013 (see General Assembly decision 67/564).

5. With the support of the secretariat of the 10-year framework, as well as with the contribution of a wide range of partners, considerable progress has been made over the last six months. Four out of six 10-year framework programmes have now been developed and launched and a fifth will be launched in April. In addition, the trust fund of the framework, established to support sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives in developing countries and economies in transition, has been operationalized.

6. Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns is one of 17 sustainable development goals proposed in the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (goal 12) in July 2014 (A/68/970). In the context of the international community's efforts to build

and achieve the post-2015 development agenda, the 10-year framework could offer an innovative and transformative implementation mechanism for the agenda.

A. Board of the 10-year framework

7. In its resolution 69/214, the United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 67/203 with regard to the board of the 10-year framework, and decided that the duration of subsequent terms for members of the board of the 10-year framework would continue to be two years, starting on 16 September of every second year, and that the United Nations regional groups could renominate one of their existing two members of the board for one consecutive term, while ensuring that no Member State may be eligible to serve more than two consecutive terms and taking into account the importance of ensuring continuity and rotation in the work of the board.

8. The third meeting of the board was hosted by the Government of Chile on 15 and 16 October 2014 at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Santiago. Eight member countries participated, namely, Chile, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Romania, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania. Changes on the shared seats (Bangladesh replacing Indonesia, Germany replacing Finland and Japan replacing the Republic of Korea) were acknowledged. The board is currently chaired by Germany, with Mexico as Vice-Chair.

9. The importance of strengthening cooperation within and between the five geographic regions represented on the board was highlighted. The direct and effective participation of national focal points and stakeholders, especially in the design and implementation of the 10-year framework programmes was seen as essential. The board also requested the secretariat of the framework to develop a branding policy to associate high quality projects with the framework and its programmes. That policy would also support project proposals with high potential that were not selected for the trust fund owing to limited resources. Board members expressed general support for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production and the framework in the context of the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals. They also highlighted the importance of the link between shifting to sustainable consumption and production patterns and poverty eradication. In this context, Board members expressed their willingness to further engage and promote the framework at important high-profile international events, such as the meeting of the World Economic Forum in 2015, where topics relevant to sustainable consumption and production are of strong interest. It was agreed that the selection of indicators to measure progress under the framework should be made in close cooperation with the leads, co-leads and multi-stakeholder advisory committees of the programmes and the regions, with reference to the future post-2015 development agenda.

B. Mobilization of stakeholders for the implementation of the 10-year framework at the regional and national levels

10. Further engagement of all the 10-year framework stakeholders in activities aimed at sharing experience and building capacity at the regional and subregional levels has been achieved over the last six months. These new or reinforced

sustainable consumption and production activities involved the participation of the board members, national focal points (115 national focal points have been nominated to date) and stakeholder focal points representing all major groups (60 global and regional stakeholder focal points have been nominated to date). Regional dialogues were organized in Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Asia to allow for further development and implementation of regional sustainable consumption and production strategies. They also contributed to "cross-fertilization" with and/or integration of existing regional cooperation platforms, such as the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) or the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

11. A small island developing States initiative for sustainable consumption and production within the 10-year framework was launched at the International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Apia from 1 to 4 September 2014, showing the way towards more interregional and South-South cooperation under the framework. As a follow-up, UNEP took part in a regional Caribbean meeting, held in Barbados from 27 to 29 January 2015, with the objective of developing project proposals for small island developing States under the framework programmes. This initiative was taken in response to decision 5 of the nineteenth meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean on small island developing States and sustainable development and to paragraph 69 of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (see General Assembly resolution 69/15).

12. The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Santiago from 13 to 15 October 2014, gathering national focal points for the 10-year framework from nine countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Saint Lucia). The Executive Committee developed a new regional strategy and action plan for sustainable consumption and production in Latin America and the Caribbean to be presented at the intersessional meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment in March 2015. The implementation road maps adopted in the Arab region in 2013 and in Asia and the Pacific in April 2014 provide models for shifting, in a fully integrated manner, towards sustainable consumption and production patterns in the context of regional cooperation mechanisms of Latin America and the Caribbean. The documents also identify specific priorities and needs to be addressed by framework programmes. A joint session was organized for dialogue between the Executive Committee and the framework board, which was holding its third meeting following the meeting of the Executive Committee.

13. The first 10-year framework multi-stakeholder regional meeting for Eastern Europe was held in Geneva on 27 October 2014, in collaboration with ECE, gathering 14 country representatives, non-governmental organizations and other organizations, such as the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe. The purpose of the meeting was to provide a global and regional overview of the framework and to share progress on national and regional initiatives, policies and activities related to sustainable consumption and production, identifying synergies and potential areas of cooperation. The meeting offered an opportunity for participants to express their needs and priorities with respect to sustainable consumption and production and to secure the region's active engagement in the

development and implementation of the framework programmes. Conclusions from the meeting were conveyed to the meeting of the ECE Committee on Environmental Policy, which followed immediately.

14. The first meeting of national focal points for the 10-year framework and stakeholders from the Group of Western European and other States was held on 10 and 11 December 2014 in Rome. The meeting gathered 13 national focal points from the region, representatives of several major groups (non-governmental organizations, business and industry, and women) and the co-leads of three framework programmes (Consumers International, Local Governments for Sustainability and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)). Participants shared ideas on collaborative action and exchange of information to accelerate implementation of the framework. They highlighted the importance for the countries of the region to communicate about their efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production at all levels, as well as the need to build linkages between sustainable consumption and production and other sustainable development work streams, such as climate change and poverty eradication.

15. In addition, two subregional capacity-building workshops for national focal points for the 10-year framework were organized in Asia. The South-East Asia training workshop for national focal points, held in Vientiane from 21 to 23 October 2014, was co-organized with the SWITCH-Asia policy support component. The meeting gathered 25 participants from seven countries from the region, the ASEAN secretariat, the European Union and Japan, among others. Participants were trained on sustainable consumption and production policy and the framework and informed about the scientific findings of the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management. A second workshop on sustainable consumption and production policies and the 10-year framework for national focal points from South Asia was held from 26 to 28 February 2015 in Colombo, following the preparatory meeting of the South Asia Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production organized by the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific with the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme. There was agreement among representatives of member States to establish the South Asia Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The workshop allowed for initial exchanges on the region's priorities and coordination with the framework and its programmes, as well as with SWITCH-Asia. Both workshops contributed to the implementation of the Asia-Pacific road map on the 10-year framework.

16. Regional and subregional dialogue and cooperation activities contributed to a better understanding of capacity-building needs at the regional and national levels, which will in turn strengthen the responsiveness of the 10-year framework and its programmes. These activities highlighted the need to provide national focal points with concrete tools and inspiring best practices, as well as the importance of institutional strengthening, interministerial coordination and stakeholder participation. As a response, the secretariat of the framework is developing a toolkit for national focal points that will provide guidance and tools based on real experiences of national focal points for institutional strengthening, participation in the programmes, stakeholders' engagement and other key aspects of the role of national focal points in the framework.

C. Development, launching and operationalization of the 10-year framework programmes

17. The 10-year framework programmes provide open, inclusive and collaborative platforms on which stakeholders from all sectors of society and all regions of the world can work together in a systematic way to achieve collective objectives and contribute to the overarching goals of the framework. The programmes are inclusive and action-oriented. They aim at: (a) building synergies and cooperation and bringing together existing initiatives and partners; (b) scaling up and replicating successful policies and best practices for sustainable consumption and production; and (c) generating and supporting new projects and activities on sustainable consumption and production in response to regional and national priorities and needs, as they emerge.

18. Significant progress has been made with regard to the development and launching of 10-year framework programmes. In total, four of the six current programmes have been launched over the last 12 months (April 2014 to March 2015). These programmes are the result of a broad and inclusive consultative process facilitated by the secretariat of the framework, building on the achievements of the Marrakech Process. Through surveys, stock-taking exercises, regional, expert and online consultations, this participatory approach has given the opportunity to many stakeholders and countries to contribute, including through their national focal points and stakeholder focal points.

19. The 10-year framework programmes also benefit from a solid governance structure established through calls for expression of interest facilitated by the secretariat of the framework. For each programme, this governance structure includes a leadership (up to one lead and three co-lead entities), which provides a fully dedicated coordination desk to the programme, and a multi-stakeholder advisory committee (up to 25 organizations, including the lead and co-lead entities).

20. The 10-year framework programmes now include the expertise and implementation networks needed to have a large-scale collective impact on the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. Today, 335 Governments and stakeholder organizations have actively engaged in the governance and implementation of the programmes, 18 in the leadership (including 9 governmental entities, 3 international non-governmental organizations, 2 United Nations agencies and 1 international business association) and 87 in the multi-stakeholder advisory committees of the programmes. A total of 231 further institutions are partners in the five launched programmes. Keeping in mind that new partners can join the 10-year framework programmes at any time to support their implementation, the scale of these partnerships, coupled with the required level of commitment, is unprecedented in the area of sustainable consumption and production.

21. Historical partners on sustainable consumption and production formerly engaged in the Marrakech Process. New partners with global, regional or national scope have stepped into a broadened global sustainable consumption and production community and created new collaboration and synergies. This has led to the inclusion in the 10-year framework programmes of key existing initiatives, such as the Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism or the Partnership for Education and Research about Responsible Living. Similarly, initiatives such as the Sustainable Buildings and

Climate Initiative and the International Agri-Food Task Force are expected to contribute to the framework programmes on sustainable buildings and construction and sustainable food systems once they are launched.

Sustainable public procurement

22. The sustainable public procurement programme was formally launched on 1 April 2014 in the margins of the tenth session of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals, held at United Nations Headquarters. UNEP is leading the programme, with the Korean Environmental Industry and Technology Institute and Local Governments for Sustainability as co-leads. The programme includes 69 participating institutions and experts on sustainable public procurement, such as the United Nations Office for Project Services, the International Institute for Sustainable Development and the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development, and departments and agencies of 19 Governments from all regions. The multi-stakeholder advisory committee consists of a total of 15 institutions, increasing to 20 in 2015, encompassing Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research institutes.

23. In the period from October 2014 to March 2015, a number of key deliverables were achieved in the framework of the working groups of the sustainable public procurement programme. Final recommendations for efficient systems to monitor the implementation of sustainable public procurement were produced in March 2015. These recommendations build on several activities which took place between October 2014 and February 2015, such as the collection of case studies on monitoring implementation of sustainable public procurement, the drafting of preliminary policy recommendations for efficient systems to monitor implementation of sustainable public procurement and an analysis of the ability of public agencies to implement the working group's recommendations for better monitoring and evaluation of sustainable public procurement systems. A final baseline review report on measuring the impact and communicating the benefits of sustainable public procurement was issued in February 2015. A technical report on the use of product-service systems to enhance sustainable public procurement was also produced. Another significant achievement was the adoption by the multi-stakeholder advisory committee of the sustainable public procurement principles, which were publicly released in March 2015. The multi-stakeholder advisory committee renewal process was launched in February 2015, with the composition of the new committee announced on 3 April 2015.

24. The first call for proposals under the trust fund of the 10-year framework was launched in October 2014, with a focus on sustainable public procurement. Selected projects will contribute to the implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and measures at country and local levels.

25. To date, three projects have been approved to receive trust fund support (for a total amount of $500,000), based on criteria established and validated with the framework board and the sustainable public procurement programme. The projects are as follows: (a) in South Africa, a project proposal from the Western Cape government in cooperation with the International Institute for Sustainable Development on mainstreaming sustainable public procurement through the introduction of product service systems in the Western Cape; (b) in Uruguay, a

project proposal from the Ministry of the Environment and the National Procurement Agency, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Project Services, to transform the Uruguayan public procurement system into enabler for sustainable development and to enable implementation and enforcement of a legislation on sustainability criteria in public procurement; and (c) in the Philippines, a project proposal from the Philippine Centre for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development and the Environmental Protection and Waste Management Department of Quezon City, the largest city in metropolitan Manila, on the establishment and implementation of green public procurement at the city level for the promotion of sustainable consumption and production.

Consumer information

26. The 10-year framework consumer information programme was launched on 1 July 2014 during the meeting of the high-level political forum in New York. The consumer information programme is co-led by Germany, through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety; Indonesia, through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry; and Consumers International. The programme has a 21-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee and requests from more than 30 institutions to be partners.

27. The first meeting of the multi-stakeholder advisory committee of the programme was held on 6 and 7 November 2014 in Paris, where the programme's implementation pathway was agreed upon and its workplan developed, including priority activities such as the development of guidelines for reliable consumer sustainability information and the identification of opportunities for integration of the social dimension in consumer information policies and practices. Since then, several activities have been initiated under the consumer information programme that may also contribute to supporting the sectoral programmes of the 10-year framework in developing and implementing sustainability information strategies.

28. A large-scale project of €4.5 million has been pre-approved under this programme to be implemented in eight countries (Chile, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Peru, Philippines and Thailand), in cooperation with the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) and with the support of the International Climate Initiative of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety in Germany. If confirmed, the project will support the development and implementation of sustainability information systems for enhanced access, communication and use of information related to the environmental, social and economic impacts of goods and services. While contributing to the consumer information system, the project will build close cooperation with other 10-year framework programmes for the concrete application of consumer information approaches and tools at the sectoral level (e.g. tourism, agriculture and food, and public procurement). One of the objectives of the project will also be to identify and develop proposals for nationally appropriate mitigation actions in relation to sustainable consumption and production and consumer information.

29. In addition, the 10-year framework consumer information programme is working closely with the secretariat of the framework to promote transformative approaches to consumption patterns, such as behavioural economics, and develop

inspiring case studies for framework programmes to apply these approaches in their own area or sector of work.

Sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism

30. The sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism, programme was launched in London on 5 November 2014 during the World Travel Market. The sustainable tourism programme is led by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and co-led by the Ministries of Tourism of Morocco and the Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Environment of France. The programme has a 22-member multi-stakeholder advisory committee, comprising Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and private sector bodies, and a further 119 partners around the world. The sustainable tourism programme builds on the previous work of the Marrakech Process International Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development, as well as on the objectives and activities of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism. The first meeting of the multi-stakeholder advisory committee of the programme was held in Madrid on 27 January 2015 at the headquarters of UNWTO.

31. The mission of the sustainable tourism programme will be to support cooperation between stakeholders for the development and implementation of good practices in resource-efficient, low carbon tourism planning, reducing the loss of biodiversity, conserving ecosystems, preserving cultural heritage, alleviating poverty and improving sustainable livelihoods. Priority work areas have been identified as: (a) integration of sustainable consumption and production in tourism policies and frameworks (including tourism master plans and monitoring frameworks); (b) collaboration among stakeholders for the improvement of the tourism sector's sustainable consumption and production performance (data-sharing and exchange of information and strengthening of technical competencies and monitoring frameworks); (c) fostering the application of guidelines, instruments and technical solutions to improve, prevent and mitigate tourism impacts and to mainstream sustainable consumption and production patterns among tourism stakeholders (integrated tools for sustainable consumption and production in destinations and enterprises, for research and action on priority issues within the tourism value chain and for influencing consumers); and (d) enhancing sustainable tourism investment and financing.

Sustainable lifestyles and education

32. The sustainable lifestyles and education programme was launched at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, held in Nagoya, Japan, on 11 November 2014 under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment of Japan, the Government of Sweden and WWF. The sustainable lifestyles and education programme has 22 organizations in its multi-stakeholder advisory committee and is supported by a coordination desk provided by the co-leads of the programme through the Stockholm Environment Institute in Sweden, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies in Japan and WWF France.

33. The programme's vision is of a world where sustainable lifestyles are desirable, beneficial and accessible for everyone and enabled, supported and encouraged by all sectors of society, including Governments, the business sector and

civil society. Priority work areas have been identified as: (a) developing and replicating sustainable lifestyles, including low-carbon lifestyles (promoting innovative models and traditional practices of sustainable lifestyles, supporting conducive policies, infrastructures and economic instruments, building the business case and encouraging responsible market innovation for sustainable lifestyles); (b) educating for sustainable lifestyles (mainstreaming sustainable lifestyles into formal education, making sustainable lifestyles a focus in every learning environment and mobilizing and empowering youth for sustainable lifestyles); and (c) transforming current and shaping future generations' lifestyles (developing scenarios for sustainable, low carbon lifestyles, developing frameworks and tools to assess and track lifestyle impacts and ensuring and measuring the programme contribution to global priority challenges).

34. The first meeting of the multi-stakeholder advisory committee of the sustainable lifestyles and education programme was held on 18 and 19 March 2015 in Tokyo, where the three co-leads and the members of the multi-stakeholder advisory committee reviewed the objectives of the sustainable lifestyles and education programme, set priorities and activity schedules for the next two years and outlined core flagship project areas.

Sustainable buildings and construction

35. The full proposal for the sustainable buildings and construction programme of the 10-year framework, including its governance structure, was submitted to the framework board for validation on 25 March 2015. Upon validation by the board, the programme could be launched on 20 April during the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, under the leadership of Finland, with UNEP, the World Green Building Council and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology as co-leads. The programme has been developed, as was the case with other programmes of the 10-year framework, through a consultative process which took place in September and October 2014.

36. In addition to the lead and co-leads of the programme, 18 expert organizations from all sectors of society and regions of the world will be participating in the multi-stakeholder advisory committee of the programme. The programme would build on the previous work of the Marrakech Process Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction and create cooperation and synergies with the Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative.

37. The vision of the sustainable buildings and construction programme of the 10-year framework, as set out in the proposal submitted to the framework board, is to achieve a situation in 2030 in which all stakeholders involved in the planning, design, construction, commissioning, management, operation and deconstruction of buildings have a common understanding of sustainable buildings and the knowledge, resources and incentives required to create, maintain and use them. Such structures are healthy to live and work in, sustainably utilize energy, water, land and other key resources, respect environmental limits and ultimately have a minimally adverse impact on the natural world, and support social and economic development. Proposed priority work areas have been identified as: establishing and promoting enabling frameworks to implement sustainable buildings and construction policies; supporting and promoting sustainable housing; enhancing sustainability in the building supply chain; reducing climate impact and

strengthening climate resilience of the building and construction sector; and sharing knowledge and raising awareness.

Sustainable food systems

38. At its second meeting, in March 2014, the board of the 10-year framework approved a proposal for development and inclusion of a new programme on sustainable food systems. This was based on a proposal submitted jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNEP, building on the work of the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme established in 2011. The proposal was developed in response to formal requests from four Governments from different regions, namely, Costa Rica, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States of America.

39. An initial online survey had been organized in July 2014, with the participation of 169 stakeholder organizations, which indicated that food security and nutrition, climate change, food losses and waste, biodiversity and habitat loss, and water scarcity and efficiency could all play prominent roles in the programme. As a follow-up, and in partnership with FAO, an expert workshop was held in Rome in September 2014 to support the development of an initial concept note. A public consultation on the sustainable food systems programme was then launched on 14 March 2015 by the secretariat of the framework and the Food Security and Nutrition Network of FAO, and a call was made for preliminary expressions of interest to take an active role in the programme, which is expected to be launched during the third quarter of 2015.

40. In the concept note circulated for consultation, it is stated that the proposed vision of the programme is a world where all food systems are sustainable, delivering food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised.

D. Operationalization of the trust fund of the 10-year framework and mobilization of resources

41. The trust fund of the 10-year framework became operational in 2014 with the adoption by the framework board of the principles and criteria on calls for proposals and the launch of the first call for proposals in October 2014.

42. The trust fund call for proposals has proven to be an effective tool to bring in new partners to the framework and to catalyse the development of high quality, high impact project proposals. Twenty-nine eligible proposals were received under the first call for proposals on sustainable public procurement, out of a total of 51 complete project proposals. Of the 29 eligible projects, 13 were submitted by Governments and 16 by other stakeholders. The projects originated from Asia, including West Asia (11), Latin America and the Caribbean (9), Africa (7) and Eastern Europe (2).

43. At least two new calls for proposals will be launched under the trust fund by June 2015 to support the consumer information and sustainable lifestyles and education programmes (up to $500,000 for each call) focused on activities in developing countries and economies in transition.

44. In addition, the secretariat of the 10-year framework has developed a resource mobilization strategy that includes specific objectives and recommendations for action with regard to: (a) strengthening the traditional donor base and deepening the relationships with long-term and historical donors and partners; (b) diversifying the funding base, increasing the contribution of non-traditional donors, including financial institutions and development agencies, and engaging the private sector; (c) attracting unearmarked resources specifically dedicated to calls for proposals under the trust fund; (d) increasing capacities of countries and partners to mobilize resources in support of the framework and its programmes, including through partnership development and strategic coalitions; (e) encouraging domestic investment in the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns; and (f) programme-based fund-raising.

45. Financial support received by the secretariat for cross-cutting activities and support for the implementation of the framework programmes amounted to more than $8,200,000 over the period from 2012 to March 2015. The support has been provided by: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Israel, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden and the European Commission. In total, more than $2,200,000 is available for the trust fund calls for proposals. In addition, financial resources are mobilized by the secretariat and the programmes through flagship projects. One of them will receive €4,500,000 from the International Climate Initiative of Germany in 2015.

46. The trust fund is one among many mechanisms that can be mobilized to support implementation on the ground. Already, key partners of the framework, such as the European Commission, have issued calls for proposals with a focus on the 10-year framework programmes (SWITCH-Asia). In addition, the framework programmes are developing and implementing their own funding strategies, with the support of leads/co-leads and the active participation of members of their multi-stakeholder advisory committee. The objective is to bring together a diverse array of implementing partners to design and implement innovative and effective sustainable consumption and production projects on a large scale. The secretariat is developing a financial reporting scheme to reflect all resources mobilized by the programmes and their partners, including in-kind contributions.

E. Sustainable consumption and production and the 10-year framework in the post-2015 development agenda

47. On 19 July 2014, at the conclusion of its thirteenth session, the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals forwarded to the General Assembly its report containing 17 proposed sustainable development goals and 169 targets (A/68/970). The report makes sustainable consumption and production an integral component of the proposed sustainable development goals. Goal 12 focuses on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns and includes a target dedicated to implementation of the 10-year framework (target 12.1). In addition, sustainable consumption and production is reflected as a crosscutting enabler for the achievement of many of the other sustainable development goals.

48. The recognition of sustainable consumption and production as a condition for the achievement of sustainability will play, in the very near future, a central role in

determining the way objectives and approaches related to sustainable consumption and production are mainstreamed into decision-making and national development and economic plans. The 10-year framework could thus clearly serve as an innovative and transformative means of implementation of the future post-2015 development agenda. UNEP has provided technical inputs on the reflection of sustainable consumption and production in the sustainable development goals and the 10-year framework as an implementation mechanism for the post-2015 development agenda.

49. Research on the added value of sustainable consumption and production with regard to global challenges, including poverty eradication, competitiveness and climate change mitigation has advanced. A publication, built around a series of evidence-based case studies, is being developed in partnership with the University College of London and the Overseas Development Institute in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and will be released in April or May 2015. A large group of experts, within and outside of UNEP, including experts from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have been participating in the elaboration of this publication.

50. Further efforts have been invested in the development of sustainable consumption and production indicators and the dissemination of scientific knowledge about sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency. In close cooperation with the secretariat of the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, a broad range of international experts and institutions gathered in Paris in December 2014 to review the first draft of a UNEP discussion paper on sustainable consumption and production indicators for the future sustainable development goals. The paper was subsequently released in March 2015 at the start of the post-2015 development agenda negotiations. This work on sustainable consumption and production indicators will be closely linked to the tools to be developed to support countries and all relevant stakeholders in taking stock of existing sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives and monitoring progress under the 10-year framework.

51. Among these tools, the global survey on national sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives is expected to be launched by the secretariat of the framework in April 2015 to: (a) support the national focal points in taking stock of existing relevant Government-led sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives in their countries, and thus develop their country profile on the global sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse; and (b) better identify opportunities for the framework to respond to specific needs and priorities.

F. Global sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse

52. The community of the global sustainable consumption and production clearinghouse, the knowledge-sharing and information platform of the 10-year framework, has grown extensively since its launch in 2013. It now comprises more than 2,000 members from more than 150 countries, representing more than 1,500 institutions (governmental and non-governmental). More than 165,000 pages have been viewed and the global database of sustainable consumption and production initiatives now includes more than 600 entries.

53. An extensive upgrade of the clearinghouse will take place over the next six months, which will entail the development of new sections and features. In particular, national focal points of the 10-year framework will be given the opportunity to develop their country's national sustainable consumption and production profile, highlighting key strategies, policies and initiatives contributing to the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns. They will also have access to the global survey on national sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives, which will allow them to reflect on and share progress achieved at the institutional and policy level and specific measures or initiatives in the scope of the framework programmes or other key sectors relevant to sustainable consumption and production.

G. First global meeting of the 10-year framework

54. Three years after the adoption of the 10-year framework at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the first global meeting of the 10-year framework will be held on 14 and 15 May 2015 in New York. The objectives are twofold: (a) to promote the 10-year framework as an implementation mechanism of the future post-2015 development agenda, with a focus on delivery at the regional and national levels; and (b) to operationalize the collective impact approach, including by developing synergies and interlinkages between the programmes of the 10-year framework.

55. The first day of the meeting will bring governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including some high-level participants, actively engaged in implementation of the 10-year framework, together with a broad international audience. These stakeholders will: (a) illustrate and explore the universal nature and added value of shifting towards sustainable consumption and production for the achievement of sustainable development; (b) enable regions and countries to share experience about sustainable consumption and production strategies, policies and initiatives, capacity-building needs and priorities relevant to the design and implementation of ongoing 10-year framework programmes; (c) identify existing implementation capacities and initiatives on which the 10-year framework can build, so that concrete results can be delivered by the 10-year framework by 2017 (mid-term review) and January 2023 (end date of the 10-year framework); and (d) engage the development cooperation community in the implementation of the 10-year framework, offering its programmes mandated by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as delivery mechanisms for the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns at the national and regional levels.

56. A workshop will be held on the second day of the meeting that will focus on coordinated action for effective delivery of the 10-year framework on the ground, bringing together members of the framework board and major actors in the implementation of the framework. The objectives are to: (a) to bring together for the first time the leadership and im plementation actors of the 10-year framework programmes to support accelerated implementation; (b) to increase the programmes' capacities to create synergies with current regional and national strategies and initiatives using a collective impact approach; (c) to identify joint work areas and potentially transformative, large-scale projects spanning more than one programme; and (d) to provide input for the development of indicators to measure progress under

the framework that also relate to the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

H. Lessons learned and recommendations

57. The objective of shifting to sustainable consumption and production patterns has become a transversal element in the proposed sustainable development goals and the focus of a stand-alone goal. Many Governments already view the 10-year framework as an important implementation mechanism for the future post-2015 development agenda. Further support will be needed to build upon the solid foundations of the framework and strengthen and maintain the engagement of all actors, while assisting them in developing their capacities and delivering concrete results under the framework programmes. National focal points, in particular, are key to an effective framework and to the interministerial coordination required at the national level to design and implement effective sustainable consumption and production policies.

58. Synergies between programmes are potentially of prime importance. The opportunities for improving the comprehensiveness of programmes under the 10-year framework in support of national sustainable development transitions include: (a) identification by actors in all programmes of areas of cooperation and synergy, including between framework programmes, in order to ensure a wider collective impact and effective resource mobilization; (b) showcasing, through framework programmes and country experiences, that the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns offers solutions for society, the economy and the environment; and (c) identification of other priority themes to be addressed through framework programmes in response to specific needs and priorities expressed by Member States and stakeholders.

59. One of the key challenges for the 10-year framework remains the engagement of the business sector at all levels in programmes as partners or as multi-stakeholder advisory committee members of the programmes. International and regional meetings, which business stakeholder focal points attend, are one key tool to promote this engagement, but further and possibly thematic opportunities are required.

60. The core function of the 10-year framework is to support the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns at regional and national levels, especially in the developing countries. Beyond the engagement of national focal points', fund-raising on a large scale, especially for the trust fund of the framework (un-earmarked) is essential in order for the 10-year framework to remain a demand-driven implementation mechanism. While significant progress has been made on fund-raising since September 2014, funding on a much broader scale is required to fulfil the transformative potential of the 10-year framework and its programmes.